

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, Treasury

§ 40.25

above. In either case, the manufacturer must make conforming changes to the tax that was computed on the sale price before the adjustment.

(ii) *Time of adjustment.* If an adjustment is made before the end of the same tax return period as the original determination of the tax, the adjustment may be made on the same return. If the price is increased or decreased retroactively (during a later return period), either by the manufacturer or by ATF's determination, the manufacturer must make an adjustment on the tax return for the current return period in which the price change was determined.

(iii) *Amount of adjustment.* The taxpayer must compute the adjustment to the tax as the difference between the tax that was paid and the tax that should have been paid, based on the newly determined sale price, together with interest thereon and any applicable penalties. The interest must be computed from the time of payment of the original tax until the time the adjustment was made. Upon request, the appropriate ATF officer will provide information regarding interest rates applicable to specific time periods and any applicable penalties.

(3) *Pricing for different packaging.* If different bona fide sale prices are applicable to different types of packaging (e. g., boxes of 25 and boxes of 50), then the cigars in each type of packaging are

taxed on the basis of their respective sale prices.

(4) *Pricing of seconds.* If some of an otherwise identical cigar brand and size:

(i) Are distinctive from other such cigars because of physical imperfections,
(ii) Are offered to the consumer through clear labeling as "imperfects", "seconds", "throw-outs", or a comparable commonly understood term, and

(iii) The manufacturer has a separate sale price for such cigars, then they are taxed on the basis of this separate sale price.

(5) *Combination packages.* If a manufacturer has a sale price for a combination package containing cigars of different sizes, the cigars are taxed based on that combination sale price. If there is no sale price for the combination, then the cigars are taxed based on their individual sale prices.

(6) *Removals for another person.* If a manufacturer makes taxable removals of a brand and size of cigar only for distribution by others who establish the sale price, the tax is based on such sale price even though the manufacturer who makes the removals does not establish the price.

[T.D. ATF-420, 64 FR 71939, Dec. 22, 1999]

§ 40.23 Cigarette tax rates.

Cigarettes are taxed at the following rates under 26 U.S.C. 5701(b):

Product	Tax rate per thousand for removals during the years		
	1993 to 1999	2000 and 2001	2002 and after
Small cigarettes	\$12	\$17	\$19.50
Large cigarettes up to 6½" long	25.20	35.70	40.95
Large cigarettes over 6½" long	(2) Taxed at the rate for small cigarettes, counting each 2¾ inches or fraction thereof of the length of each as one cigarette.		

[T.D. ATF-420, 64 FR 71940, Dec. 22, 1999]

§ 40.24 Classification of cigarettes.

For tax purposes, small cigarettes are designated Class A and large cigarettes are designated Class B.

(72 Stat. 1414; 26 U.S.C. 5701)

§ 40.25 Smokeless tobacco tax rates.

Smokeless tobacco products are taxed at the following rates under 26 U.S.C. 5701(e):